Approved For Release 2008/03/03: CIA-RDP80-00809A000500730182-6 > BESTRICIED KF2 | KILLED CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY INFORMATION FROM FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS COUNTRY PORTION SUBJECT FOREIGN RADIO REACTIONS TO THE KOREAN SITUATION AND THE PRESIDENCE DECISIONS, No. 4 & 5 HOW DATE DIST. 7 July 1950 PUBLISHED Radio Breadcasts 25X1 WHERE PUBLISHED NO. OF PAGES DATE PUBLISHED 25X1 LANGUAGE SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE MATIONAL DEFENSE THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEARING OF SEPTIONAGE ACT BO C. 31 AND 31. AS ABSTRACED. ITS TANSBUSSION OR THE REVELATION TO OTHERTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED FERSON IS FRO-TED ST. ASS. REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROMISITED. THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION 25X1 NUMBER 4, 1 July 1950 SUBGRART: To date, available menitered fereign radio breadenses yield only one Communist reference to the President's 50 June announcement authorizing the use of American ground forces in Kerea. This comes from Seviet-sentrelled Borlin which cites the President's latest desisien as further "preef" of the new-familiar Seviet-Communist charge that U.S. "aggression" in Korea had been thoroughly and deliberately prepared. Otherwise, comments from Soviet-Communist sources add few new elements to their propaganda line. They continue to associate the American "aggression" with the need for intensified efforts in conjunction with the Stockholm-Appeal "peace campaign." Western-oriented radios have reported the announcement very briefly, and as yet without comment. Prior to the announcement, however, several sources considered that such a decision would be "inevitable." Othe. comment on Korean developments indicates concern with their effect on the United Nations. Broadcasts from India, Egypt, and Indonesia continue to emphasize their neutrality. Belgrade broadcasts, avoiding comment, merely report events at Lake Success. WHAT OF THE UNITED NATIONS?" Although Soviet Satelliteradios are all critical of the

alleged American attitude toward the U.N., the clandestine "Free Greece" radio is manifestly contemptuous. It declares that the Charter has become "a piece of paper used by Iruman to get the rust off his bayonets." Albanian and Polish broadcasts, insisting that Washington has struck a heavy blow at the Charter, recapitulate Soviet efforts to augment the authority of the United Mations. Warsaw reiterates the Soviet contention that the U.N. resolutions are not binding since "at the present moment the Security Council is not functioning." The LONDON DATTY WORKER argues that the West "has reduced the once-respected Security Council of the United Mations to a discredited American-controlled rusp" by preventing the participation

of the Soviet Union. A Stockholm broadcast, rejecting the idea of active Swedish participation

CLASSIFICATION

RESTRICTED

STATE X MANY X MSRB DISTRIBUTION

RESTRICTED

DISTRIBUTION

RESTRICTED

ARMY X AIR X FB DISTRIBUTION

RESTRICTED

Approved For Release 2008/03/03 : CIA-RDP80-00809A000500730182-6

Approved For Release 2008/03/03: CIA-RDP80-00809A000500730182-6

25X1

RESTRICTE

RESTRICTED

- 2 -

in the Korean fighting, fesse there is a "serious", publish. That present developments may "lead to the country's membership in the U.N. being transformed into a sort of de facto membership of a videned Atlantic Pact." But it also quotes AFTCNBLADET as indersing the State Department's argument that past performence shows the Soviets do not always interpret abstention to mean a veto in Security Council deliberations, and as finding that Soviet efforts to "sabotage" the U.N. have failed. Other lastern bypadcasts express the belief that the American decisiveness in Koree will lead to a strengtheding of the United Nations.

WHAT OF THE "PEACE CAMPAIGN": Interest in the effect of Korean developments on the Soviet-Communist "peace campaign" is indicated in both Communist and Western broadcasts. The North Korean radio reports that the All-Korea National Committee of Peace Partisans has appealed to the World Peace Committee in Paris "to take appropriate steps" in the light of American intervention. (This appeal adds a new charge to Pyongyang's list of invidious stories about the United States; it emphasizes that, despite the fact that the President did not announce American air cover until 27 June, American aircreft engaged in "brutal hombings" of urban and rural areas in North Korea "from the very moment the Syngman Rhee traitor gang launched the invesion.") Soviet-controlled German sources are also reported to be calling for greater "activation" of the "peace campaign." And Radio Moscow continues to invoke Korean events as a fundamental reason for signing the Stockholm "Peace" Appeal; but its allusions in this context are still relatively temperate compared to the vituperation evinced in comment from other Communist media. Western sources reflect cynicism over the "peace campaign."

WHAT OF THE ATOM BOMB: Again there is only one monitored mention of the atom bomb in material about the Korean situation. The French Communist HUMANITE declares that the U.S., faced with the problem of supporting a South Korean army "surrounded by the hostility of the people, can find only one solution: to destroy not only the people but the army. Hence the plan of using the A-bomb, a mass extermination weapon." This alleged plan, however, is not elaborated.

NUMBER 5, 2 July 1950

SUMMARY: The President's 30 June decision authorizing the use of American ground forces in Korea has been reported in monitored foreign broadcasts; but so far there have been surprisingly few comments. Nor have there been many comments about the progress of the Korean fighting. But several Communist sources have tentatively injected into their propaganda the idea that the North Koreans will eventually be successful and that, in Moscow's words, "(imperialist) military adventures bring nothing but complete failure."

He Chi Minh's Vietnam radio has finally broadcast its first comments on the Korean situation. They mirror, without a single distortion, the established Communist version of events.

Pyongyang has finally taken explicit note of the President's decisions in a violent attack against them by North Korean Foreign Minister Pak; but the text of his address has not yet been received in Washington.

Radio Moscow continues to broadcast "evidence" of America's long-term and deliberate preparations for aggression. The righteousness of the USSR's early withdrawal of its occupation troops from Korea is contrasted with the allegally long American delay in this respect; and the Soviet radio's other stereotyped charges about America's economic, political,

RESTRICTED

3 in

RESTRICTED

Approved For Release 2008/03/03 : CIA-RDP80-00809A000500730182-6

·· 3 ·

and military degradation of South Korea . . . added to "proofs" of U.S. preparations and intentions. Both Moscow and Pyongyang report world-wide papular appearation to America's "criminal aggression"; the Seviet people are said to lead all the rest in the profundity of their indignation. Moscow's first allusion to the way bomb in the Kerean context appears in a breadcast reperting British M.P. Reberts' request for a Parliamentary debate on the subject. Reberts' attitude is likened to that of the "American cammibals" and is presented as another argument for intensifying the "peace campaign."

Western-oriented radies yield speradic speculations on the nature of the next Seviet move. Radio Belgrade continues to emphasize Yugoslav importiality in reporting events. South Kerean breadcasts are still disseminating reports about the actual or imminent recapture of Seoul; they also warm (as does Pyongyang) against rumers and enemy propagands.

THE KORRAN "PEOPLE" WILL TRIUMPH: The only Communist generalization about the North Kerean military progress appears in a breadcast from He Chi Minh's Vietnam radio: "The millitary situation in Korea during the last few days shows that success will be with the Keream People's Democratic Republic Government, a government which represents all the people of Kerea." Other Communist sources, while avoiding such a generalization, are beginning to hazard occasional expressions of confidence in the ultimate victory of the Korean Communists. The Chinese Communist Peace Committee declares, for example, that just as Fermess is certain to be liberated so "the Kerezu people are certain to triumph." A Seviet Home Service breedcast claims that "the people of Kerea who have known true freedom will be able to defend it." And Radio Warsaw ridioules the U.S. for "seeking further defeats" in Keres.

THE ATCM BOMB: Redie Mescew's first reference to the atem bomb in the Kercan centext appears in a breadcast about British "imitators" of the "American cannibals." Citing the President's earlier "beasting" about his personal responsibility for the use of the atomic bemb on Japan, the commentary notes the recent suggestion that Parliament debate the uso of the atomic bemb in Kerca and claims that "Churchill's party celleague, Reberts,... openly called for the dropping of an atomic bemb on the peaceful cities of Forth Kerca." The demmentator, however, does not elaborate further on this claim; instead, he uses it as an inducement to these who eppese such "bleedthirsty demands" to "sign the Stockholm Appeel."

AMERICA'S ECONOMIC MOTIVES: Seviet-Communist explanations of practically all American pelicies and actions habitually include allusions to the U.S. "economic crisis" and to the consequent readiness of the American imperialists to engage in any immorel undertaking that might serve to delay or mitigate the crisis. And Seviet Satellite radios are now arguing that American intervention in Keres is primarily metivated by aggressive-importalist ambitions which include not only political aspirations but the desire to evert the economic crisis hanging ever the country. American industrialiste are said to yearn for the profits te bo gained from this "aggressive adventure."

WHAT WILL THE USSR DO MEXT?: Western speculation about the nature of the next Soviet meve ranges from the Lenden observation that the USSR can withdraw from Kores because she has "carefully" avoided direct and specific commitments, to a runor, reported from Stockholm by Reme radie, of "an ingenieus plan which... censists in erdering Mae Tae-tung to centribute to the Communist forces in Keres with a Chinese army." In this connection sources in Tokyo and Fermesa are reported to have neted mevements of Chinese Communist forces in the direction of the Yalu-River boundary stween Manchuria and Merea. Ankara adds to the speculation with the report of a statement by Senster Harry Cain to the effect "that the Kercan war was pessibly a Seviet maneuver to distract attention from a strong Seviet attack on Western Europe er the Middle East -- which might come in the near future."

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED